

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 211.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE received their supply of Autumn and Winter HOSIERY and OUTFITTING GOODS, all of this Season's London Patterns, comprising:

SINGLET'S AND DRAWERS IN ALL TEXTURES.

TIES AND SCARFS, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS OF FRENCH AND IRISH CAMBRIC.

BRACES, IN COTTON, SILK, LEATHER AND BERLIN.

ATHLETIC AND CRICKETING BELTS AND CAPS.

STRIPED ROWING JERSEYS AND SWEATERS.

CANVAS SHOES.

FLANNEL AND SILK SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

CHRISTY'S HATS, IN NEWEST SHAPES AND SHADES.

&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [26]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
J. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. MEVERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
63 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YEK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

## MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [60]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 : PAID-UP .....£200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND .....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the Premises,—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office, as INLAND LOT No. 282A, measuring on the North and South sides 35 feet, on the East and West sides 88 feet or 3,080 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £8.7, for 999 years from 5th December, 1854. Together with the 6 HOUSES Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, and 131, Hollywood Road.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [636]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 626, abutting on the North side on First Street and measuring thereon 524 feet, on the South side thereof on Second Street and measuring thereon 521 feet, on the East and West sides 105 feet and which contains in the whole 5,512 square feet. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing the 26th December, 1860. Yearly Crown Rent £7.88.

Also, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the North side on First Street and measuring 521 feet, on the South side on Second Street and measuring thereon 521 feet, on the East side of a close and measuring thereon 105 feet and on the West side on a Public Road and measuring thereon 105 feet, and which contains in the whole 5,512 square feet and is Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 625. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing the 26th December, 1860. Yearly Crown Rent £7.88.

Together with the HOUSES erected on the said Two Pieces of Ground known as Nos. 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100, in First Street, and Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, and 85, in Second Street.

The above HOUSES will be Sold in 12 Lots as per Plan in the Office of the Auctioneer.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [648]

### To be Let.

#### TO LET.

THE 1ST STOREY of the 2ND HOUSE known as the "BLUE BUILDINGS" PRAYA EAST. Lately occupied by the U.S. CONSULATE, with immediate possession.

J. M. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [649]

#### TO LET.

N. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [74]

#### TO LET.

THE LITTLE HOUSE in CHANCERY LANE that part between WYNDHAM STREET and ARBUTHNOT ROAD, from 1st October.

V. GUTIERREZ.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1882. [642]

#### TO BE LET,

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT)

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 14, Arbutnott Road, at present in the occupation of Dr. FISHER.

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

#### STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Poya and Queen's Road Central.

#### TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

#### FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS, PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.

Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

#### FOR SALE.

C. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE QUARTE.....\$22 per Case.  
PILOTS.....\$22 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

#### For Sale.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

#### For Sale.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

S E L T Z O G E N E S.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS,  
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VINSANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,  
&c., &c., &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS  
ANDAERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG,  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Corean ideas as to the unamiable character of every race except themselves.

Flushed with their newly-acquired taste for foreign adventure, the Japanese next appeared off the Corean Coast, in the hope that the painful experience which they had undergone at the hands of Europeans might be put in practice against their unsophisticated neighbours. Their arguments—or the arguments of their ironclads—were too persuasive for the Corean statesmen. Moreover, the Japanese had of old a claim on Corea, for though at present a nominal Suzerain of the Emperor of China, from whom he must receive his investiture, the King of "Chosin," up to the year 1790, was compelled to send an Embassy to Yedo to announce his accession. Accordingly, for the last ten or eleven years, the Japanese have kept a Minister in Corea, and, in addition to the privilege of having two ports open to their traders, they have had the right, which no other nation, not even the Chinese, possesses, of running into any harbour should their vessels be in distress. Their success has also had the effect of once more directing the eyes of other nations towards the one field of commerce from which European and American traders are strictly excluded. Russia, only two years ago executed some suspicious movements in that direction. Russian officers were reported to be trying to make reconnaissances off the coast, and it is, we believe, an open secret that had the war then imminent between the Northern Empire and China resulted unfavourably to the latter, Corea would have been part of the price of peace. In the interval, however, more peaceful counsels prevailed, and the Americans again began to push their diplomacy in Corea. The United States Naval Envoy, Commodore SCHUFELDT, met, in the course of last May, the Corean Deputies at a small village on the banks of the Seoul River, and succeeded in concluding a Commercial Treaty with them. The concessions were, however, very trifling, the main point being the bare permission for foreign merchants to land their goods and sell them. Travelling in the interior for the purposes of trade or pleasure is still strictly interdicted, and, in brief, compared with the "conventions in force" between the European Powers and China and Japan, it is very retrograde. However, the Coreans cannot be expected to do everything at once, and as Admiral WILLES was, according to a question recently answered by Sir CHARLES DILKE in Parliament, on the point of concluding a similar convention on behalf of this country, the result cannot fail to be fraught with momentous consequences to the hitherto closed peninsula; though the present outbreak may delay matters somewhat and even precipitate a premature revolution in the Kingdom itself.

The exact significance of the revolt has still to be explained. The King of Corea is a monarch whose name does not appear in the *Almanach de Gotha*, though from the accounts of the French missionaries he is regarded by his subjects as a being almost too sacred for ordinary mortals to approach. This makes his assassination the more remarkable. It has, however, long been the case that the powerful nobles encroach on the one hand on the Royal prerogative, and, on the other, crush the wretched people. It is this class, corresponding to the Chinese Mandarins and the great Japanese feudal Princes of former times, who have been fomenting the rising, dislike of foreign intercourse. They see, or affect to see, their downfall in the new order of things, and, as in the parallel instance of the Satsuma rebellion in Japan, they have attempted to stem the tide by the heroic means indicated in the telegrams which we publish this morning. It is, nevertheless, correct to say that the revolt is no sudden movement; for though the assassination of the King and Queen are only now reported, the former was murdered some time ago. The Japanese are made the special objects of attack, solely, we presume, from the fact that they are the only foreign representatives in the country, and on the ground that their settlement has led to the Treaty of Fourth of July entertainments at home. Mr. Elliott, one of Uncle Sam's consuls in Canada, gave to the breeze and the Canadian Press the following choice outburst: "Let it be written on every leaf that trembles in the Canadian and American forests, every blade of grass that waves in the morning breeze, every sail that whitens the sea of commerce; let it blaze from the sun at noon tide, and be reflected in the milder radiance of every star that decks the firmament of God; let it echo through the arches of Heaven, and reverberate through the corridors of our national temple, that the grand and sympathetic words of Queen Victoria, which flashed on the wings of electricity over the Atlantic cable and hovered like a guardian angel over the bed of the dying President Garfield, were words of pearls and diamonds set in the necklace of international unity and harmony, hung around the neck of the Goddess of Liberty." This is all right. It samples A. 1.—Mr. Elliott is all-right.—May he blaze from the sun at noon tide, and be a consul forever, and may the fatal shadow of Jay Hubbell never vex him.

arms should secure a victory. The only difficulty will be with China, which has not yet forgotten the unsettled Loohoo Island Question. The Chinese Emperor is the Suzerain of Corea, though, with the exception of an annual Embassy to Pekin, there is no acknowledgment of his authority. It is, however, remarkable that in all the Treaty negotiations to which we have referred the name of China never occurs. It is, therefore, not at all certain that the wily Chinese Diplomats are not the wire-pullers of the present *bureau*. In any case, the collision will serve to make better known the rich mountainous region which a French missionary compared to the sea during storm. Its crops of all semi-tropical and temperate products are said to be plentiful, and it is believed that the Peninsula contains mines of various metals. But how far these are worked, or what are the resources of the Government, only the events of the next few months will enable the world fully to ascertain. The freest of free trade is, desirable with every nation, though to convince any people of the truth of that political doctrine by the logic of ironclads is scarcely desirable. Happily, in this special instance, we are not called upon to interfere.

**TELEGRAMS.**

LONDON, 26th September.

THE KHEDIVE AT CAIRO.

The Khedive escorted by British cavalry has arrived at Cairo.

WHAT WILL BRITAIN DO?

The declaration of the British policy in Egypt is anxiously awaited abroad.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REFERRING to the threatened troubles in Madagascar a New York correspondent telegraphs to the London papers that a schooner has cleared from Halifax, ostensibly for Madagascar, about which some suspicions are entertained. She is armed, loaded with military stores, and carries provisions for forty men for nine months. Only four men navigated her out of Halifax, but twenty sailors started overland to join her at some other place.

We read that serious disturbances of which is doubtful, have taken place among the miners of the Saone et Loire. The manager and engineer of the mines at Montceau, as well as the mayor of the town, have been threatened with assassination, and the church and the presbytery have been pillaged. Soldiers and gendarmes have been sent to the scene of the disorder, and the matter has been discussed by a Cabinet Council.

THE evening edition of the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 17th ulto., publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that news has been received by the Northern Telegraph Agency of a report current at Erzroum, according to which Russia purposes to occupy Anatolia. It is impossible to say whether there is any truth in this extraordinary rumour, but it has been announced lately from different quarters that Russia was concentrating troops in the Caucasus.

We have read of strikes amongst nearly all classes of business people, but the latest epidemic in this respect, namely, a strike of lawyers, is rather a startling novelty. A Paris journal states that a strike of solicitors and barristers is troubling the inhabitants of Le Puy, near Lyons, where the various members of the legal profession demand higher fees and the prompt payment of their bills. We shall no doubt have a strike amongst the clergy in due course.

We observe from *Chambers' Journal* that some curious experiments as to the action of the brain during sleep have lately been made upon himself by M. Delaunay. Working on the known fact that the action of the brain causes a rise of temperature in the cranium, the experimenter found that the converse of this was true, and that he was able, by covering his forehead with wadding, to stimulate the action of the brain. Dreams which are naturally illogical and absurd, became under his treatment quite natural and intelligent. He also found that their character was much modified by the position assumed during sleep, whereby the blood might be made to flow toward particular parts of the body, and thus increase their nutrition and functional activity. These experiments have but slight value. Those whose lives are spent in hard work, either physical or mental, will prefer their dreams to be as illogical and vague as possible, so that the poor brain may not go on working while the body is at rest.

ELOQUENCE, says the Chicago *Times*, is not a lost art in America, notwithstanding the decline of Fourth of July entertainments at home. Mr. Elliott, one of Uncle Sam's consuls in Canada, gave to the breeze and the Canadian Press the following choice outburst: "Let it be written on every leaf that trembles in the Canadian and American forests, every blade of grass that waves in the morning breeze, every sail that whitens the sea of commerce; let it blaze from the sun at noon tide, and be reflected in the milder radiance of every star that decks the firmament of God; let it echo through the arches of Heaven, and reverberate through the corridors of our national temple, that the grand and sympathetic words of Queen Victoria, which flashed on the wings of electricity over the Atlantic cable and hovered like a guardian angel over the bed of the dying President Garfield, were words of pearls and diamonds set in the necklace of international unity and harmony, hung around the neck of the Goddess of Liberty." This is all right. It samples A. 1.—Mr. Elliott is all-right.—May he blaze from the sun at noon tide, and be a consul forever, and may the fatal shadow of Jay Hubbell never vex him.

THE Anniversary Tea Meeting and Concert of the I.O.G.T. Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, to-night. Supper will be served at seven o'clock, after which there will be a concert of a varied character. We are informed by the Secretary of the I.O.G.T. that several ladies have kindly promised to assist in the concert, which promises to be of a highly attractive character. Visitors are invited to attend the performance which will commence at 8 o'clock.

It has for some time past been no secret (wires the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* on August 17th) that Russia has been concentrating a formidable army in the Caucasus, with a view, it is believed, to another invasion of the Turkish territory. A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* now gives the following particulars respecting the strength of this force. Russia has, he declares, in the province of the Caucasus 36,000 troops, of the line, 22,000 horses, 15,300 gunners, and 4,400 engineers, making a grand total of nearly 78,000 men. Confirming the suspicions already entertained as to Russia's intentions, the writer, moreover, expresses the opinion that she is preparing for another war with Turkey by way of compensation for England's occupation of Egypt. Commenting on the information supplied by the *Cologne Gazette*, the *Soir* says: "Russia's attitude must be carefully watched, for it is, perhaps, from that quarter that the final difficulties will come. We have already drawn attention to the concentration of troops in the southern provinces of the great Empire."

THE combination in all ages of iniquity and in-genuity renders it almost impossible, says the *Overland Mail*, to invent a new offence against *bones morses*; but the difficult task has apparently been accomplished by a young man whose name not having transpired will, we fear, remain unknown to fame. The story of the performance was told the other day by the wife of the original sinner, who informed the magistrate at one of the London police-courts that she had been married only a very short time, and had been perfectly happy with her husband until her mother, a widow, came to live with them. The husband's manner to her then changed: he became cool, and indifferent, while his manner to her mother was demonstratively warm and affectionate. She remonstrated with her spouse, but without effect, and she had resolved also to remonstrate with the other offender, but before this delicate bit of domestic diplomacy could be managed, the faithless Benedict had actually eloped with his mother-in-law. In the words of fact and fiction, mothers-in-law and sons-in-law have played many parts, but this is surely a novel situation, and seems to indicate something almost like genius in the mind which conceived it.

SPAKING at Emly, county Tipperary, on July 30, Archbishop Croke said that up to three years ago agitation was at a discount in Ireland. The people had lost heart and spirit. They had been frequently betrayed by the so-called leaders in whom they put their trust; but it pleased Providence to send a famine that spread like a pall over the land, and this brought to the people a sense of their mean and mendicant condition; and a cry was raised that Ireland was made for the Irish, and that now or never they should say that they would not only live, but thrive in the land of their birth. Their rulers pondered well on passing events; they gauged their significance, and they introduced measures of amelioration, and successfully passed them. The landlords trembled through the length and breadth of the land, and rack-rents received, if not a death-blow, certainly a staggering blow, throughout Ireland. They had now a noble phalanx in Parliament, and as they meant very soon to pay their members, they hoped to add very considerably to their numerical and effective strength in Parliament. Now, with regard to the future, were they able, were they resolved, to hold their own alike against Kavanagh's confiscation scheme and against the coercive legislation of Mr. Gladstone? Would the threats that now filled the air frighten or corrupt them? (Cries of "No.") No had no fear himself. In conclusion, Archbishop Croke said:—"Violate no law, human or divine; stick to the old country, let no one induce you to emigrate if you can help it. Ireland is the fittest place for an Irishman to live in. Hold to the original lines of the national organisation. Be practical, and have nothing to do with theories, no matter how plausible or how attractive."

THE following comments on the foreign policy of Italy, were wired from Rome by the correspondent of the *Standard* on August 17th:—"It is asserted here that there is no truth in the reports of Italy having the design to occupy Tripoli; but a portion of the press observes that, though there is no valid excuse for doing so at present, yet, if the tardiness of the English military operations in Egypt should give scope to increased Mussulman agitation, the question might wear a different aspect. Several vessels of the Italian Squadron have received orders to visit the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria. The *Rassegna* publishes a singular letter, ostensibly from Berlin, which contains the severest criticism upon Italy's Foreign Policy I have yet seen. It points out that, while Italy refuses the responsibilities of a first-rate Power, she expects at the same time to enjoy all the advantages of that position, in short she expects Europe to carry out an Italian policy in return for platonie professions. The editor, commenting upon his Correspondent's remarks, says the weak point is that no really decided intelligent public opinion upon political matters has yet been formed, and those who direct public affairs are always halting between two policies—being strong and respected abroad, or rich and prosperous at home. They are trying to snatch at the advantages of both courses and are embarrassed by political groups, who do not perceive that Italy is not yet in a position to enjoy at once the luxury of a powerful Army and a ponderous Fleet while clamouring for the abolition of taxes and the carrying out of vast works at home. Signor Mancini yesterday left his house at Capo Monte for the first time since his indisposition, in order to visit the British Ambassador, with whom he had a long conversation at the Hotel Bristol, Naples."

WE note that another attempt to carry on trade with Siberia, via the Yenisei, is to be made by M. Sibrikoff, notwithstanding the loss of the vessel he sent out last year. He will shortly despatch a steamer, the *Nordenskjöld*, laden with English merchandise, and the vessel, after wintering at Kureika, will return next summer with a cargo of Asiatic produce.

A LOBO of Emergency of Victoria, No. 1026, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday, October 2d, at 8.30 for p.m. precisely.

SAYS the Sydney *Bulletin*—It is of course impossible to classify a man before his career has closed, but up to the present time Arabi Bey, the National leader of the Egyptians, is entitled to be regarded as standing in the same rank with Wallace of Scotland, Tell of Switzerland, Washington of America, Kosciusko of Poland, Kosuth of Hungary, and Garibaldi of Italy. Whether he will fall from his patriotic eminence and descend into a mere throne-winner like Napoleon I, whether he will live to see his noble mission achieved like Washington and Garibaldi; be crushed into quietude and insignificance like Kosuth; die on the field of battle like Kosciusko, or by the hands of a foreign executioner amidst the jeers and taunts of the successful enemies of the liberty of his country, like Wallace, are alternatives which lie in the womb of the future. But to-day he is the Sir William Wallace of the down-trodden Fellahs of Egypt—the champion of national independence, and the inspiring leader of their efforts to shake off the foreign yoke, which is used as a means of plundering the fruits of their industry, and crushing their aspirations for progress and elevation. Achmet Arabi is by birth a fellah—a son of the people, a plebeian. He entered the army as a private, but, having education and intelligence, he soon gained a sergeant's stripes. His ardent genius spurred him to seek higher advancement, and by dint of sheer industry, working with natural gifts he successfully passed the examination which enabled him to claim a commission as officer. Unaided by influence, he rose to the position of colonel, but at this stage he was high enough to be envied. A charge of misappropriating pay intended for his men was brought against him, and, although he courted inquiry, the proceedings were protracted by the arts of his enemies during three years. It was necessary at last to bring the affair to a conclusion, and it was found that nothing whatever had been established against Arabi. Nevertheless, his enemies had the ear of the Pasha, and Arabi's name was struck off the army list. A change of ministry repaired this injustice; Arabi was reinstated, a man embittered against the corrupt clique which exposed native Egyptians to unmerited disgrace, while foreign facteurs and harlots were loaded with benefits and honours by the wretched tools of European money-lenders who sat in the palaces of the Pharaohs. Arabi throughout displayed a spirit of courage which gained for him the observation and respect of a constantly widening circle of Nationalists. When domestic agitations commenced in Egypt, all eyes turned involuntarily towards Arabi, known to be imbued with patriotic ideas, to be honest, and to have remained poor, when by prostituting his recognized abilities, he might have become rich. Such is the man whom the Premier of Great Britain is straining every nerve to crush, and to consign, in common with his fellow-workers for constitutional principles and national emancipation, to ruin."

THE following are the scores made in the great cricket match played at Kennington Oval on August 12th and following days, between the Australians and the Players of England. The English won by an innings and 34 runs.

PLAYERS.	
A. C. Hannerman, c Bonnor, b Palmer	6
H. Barnes, b Hannerman, b Garrett	87
I. Bates, c Bonnor, b Garrett	0
Lockwood, b Palmer	3
F. Flowers, b Boyle	25
Emmett, c Bonnor, b Garrett	21
Pasta, c Bonnor, b Hannerman	1
Morley, c Hannerman, b Palmer	8
Byres, 71-lb, 11-b, 11-b, 1	19
Total.....	302

## AUSTRALIANS.

SECOND INNING.	
A. C. Hannerman, c Shrewsbury, b Pease	14
H. Barnes, c Pease, b Palmer	31
W. L. Murdoch, b Pease	35
T. H. Morris, c Pease, b Palmer	28
G. Gilpin, c Shrewsbury, b Palmer	47
M. J. Hobson, b Pease, b Murphy	12
H. Barnes, b Murphy	23
M. J. Hobson, b Murphy	23
H. Barnes, b Murphy	23
G. Gilpin, c Shrewsbury, b Palmer	1
U. Uivett, b Murphy	0
H. Barnes, b Murphy	0
G. Gilpin, c Shrewsbury, b Palmer	0
F. Flowers, b Pease	0
T. W. Garrett, b Murphy	0
G. F. Palmer, m. not out	0
Byres, 61-lb, 11-b, 11-b, 1	14
Total.....	150

THE Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes under date of the 20th instant:—The difficulty of deciding as to the right action in cases of application for relief by Europeans has often been felt by most of the residents of Hongkong; pressure of business or inexperience in such matters making it almost impossible to satisfactorily ascertain the worthiness of the applicant. In many cases the money given is spent in drink, or the clothes given are sold or pawned to obtain drink, whilst in others relief is refused from the fear that it might be so misappropriated. There appears therefore to be a necessity for the inauguration of a system of charity. The Committee of the Temperance Hall think that this can be carried into effect with their present appliances, and they propose the adoption of the following system, which they trust will be honoured with the confidence and support of the community. They will issue Tickets which will entitle the presenter thereof to a meal, one day's board and lodging, or one week's board and lodging, according to the value of the ticket. The tickets will be sold at the following rates: For a Meal 15 cents; One Day's Board and Lodging, 60 cents; One Week's Board and Lodging, \$4.00, subject to the following conditions:—1st.—The giver of a ticket to any applicant for relief shall write his own name on the back thereof. 2nd.—There are in the Colony several loafers who have had frequent opportunities of leaving, but who prefer to live upon charity, on which they manage somehow or other to exist. They are utterly unworthy of assistance, and the Manager of the Hall shall be instructed to refuse admission to such, and the tickets presented by them shall be returned to the donor. 3rd.—The Manager of the Hall shall be entitled at once to dismiss any presenter of a ticket who shall misconduct himself, and the Committee reserves to themselves the fullest right to dismiss or refuse admission to any presenter of a ticket, but in all such cases the ticket shall be returned to the donor. 4th.—The Committee, being able, from the resources of the Hall, to maintain a few deserving indigents, they will, in the event of the number not being complete, take in free any presenter of a ticket for one week's board and lodging, and in such cases tickets for one meal, 3, for one day's board and lodging and 2 for one week's board and lodging. Persons of poors, or less fortunate, may apply to the Manager of the Hall, who will be kindly received and distributed to the needy.

We regret to hear by private advices from Manila of the death at that port on the 19th instant, of cholera, of Signor Eltore Corti, the well known basso of the Royal Italian Opera Company. The death of

A YOUNG man in a train was making fun of a lady's hat to an elderly gentleman in the seat with him. "Yes," said his seat-mate, "that's my wife, and I told her if she wore that bonnet that some fool would make fun of it." The young man slid out. At the next station the old man poured out his hot coffee into the saucer to cool. "Look, ma," said a snickering girl, "at that old-fashioned way of drinking." "Yes," said the elderly gentleman, "and it was old-fashioned manners not to notice it." The elderly gentleman finished his journey in peace.

ALTHOUGH, says a contemporary, there may be no right or reason for objecting to King Johannes of Abyssinia possessing "an outlet to the sea," it is well that it should be clearly known what manner of man this Abyssinian monarch is before people have the opportunity of becoming *mentale* about him in the same way as some of us have about Arabi Pasha and King Cetewayo. "Chinese Gordon" is always quoted as the great authority on the subject of the wrongs of King Johannes, but it is strange at the least that those who make this appeal to his authority should omit all reference to the very-disparaging opinion he formed of King Johannes—who after all is only an usurper, if for the time successful. As "justice to Abyssinia" may very possibly be the next cry of the policy of sentiment, General Gordon's opinion in 1879 of this ruler's character should be remembered:—"The King is rapidly growing mad." He cuts off the noses of those who take snuff, and the lips of those who smoke. . . . The King is hated more than Theodore was. . . . He never looks you in the face, but when you look away, he glances at you like a tiger." And Gordon, wrote much more to the same effect. In short, King John of Abyssinia—like other subjects of Radical sympathy of late years—is a perfect savage; detested by his own subjects, his imaginary wrongs are made to figure as the justification for some move in party tactics.

## SHANGHAI.

We ought to have quoted the shares of the Cotton Manufacturing Co. as having fallen from 30 to 13 premium. This is in consequence of Peng's threat to restrain by injunction both the Spinning and Weaving Companies from manufacturing. We have not heard a quotation of the Spinning Co.'s shares.

A quantity of Jewish refugees from Baghdad lately arrived at this port; they are making themselves rather troublesome to our Jewish community. Two males and one female were the cause of rather a large crowd gathering on the Bund to-day. They went to a house and demanded money; this was given to them, but we suppose it was not as much as they expected, so they commenced making a great noise, the female every now and then relieving the two males with her shrill voice. Our reporter pushed his way through the crowd, and as soon as the refugees saw him they commenced an address:—"Chinaman very good, Englishman very good, Jew no good. This house have got plenty monish, my no got one cent. To-morrow Jew Christmas day and no got chow chow." Our reporter then left.

The continued wet weather prevented the grass course being opened this morning, September 23rd, and the Trial Stakes consequently did not take place; the training course was sticky and slippery and not very fit for galloping on. Still, a good deal of mudlarking went on. Foxhound, who cannot go in mud, was galloped more or less by Mr. Fairfitter (who retired from the turf a few days, as was announced by his organ); this pony is improving in his style and he looks as if he will be all there on the St. Leger Day. White Knight went for a couple of miles in a style that looks as if he might enable his owner to skin the lamb on St. Leger book. On Thursday morning Mr. Fernando's handsome black created a sensation by doing half a mile just under a minute with a light weight up and on a fast (inside) course.—*Mercury*.

## TIENSIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

September 16th, 1882.

Yesterday evening at 7.40 p.m. a heavy gale with rain and lightning passed over this, it lasted till 10.20 p.m.; it has blown down F.B.M. Concourse flagstaff, breaking a number of trees.

About 600 ft. from here, at Ling Ching-fu, the Shanghai telegraph line has been cut out of order since Thursday; the battery there has been broken and till it is repaired the line cannot be worked.

September 18th.

It is said that, although H.E. Li considered that his influence and power would be sufficient to subdue the Dai In Kün and therefore ordered him back from Tungchow, he finds out that the old gentleman is too much for him as he was for H.E. Chang; although Li had his programme ready he arrives at the conclusion that the best thing to do is to send him to Peking and let them try what they can do. The Chinese say the Dai In Kün has right on his side and therefore Li fears him and cannot afford as he thought he could.

The Corean Ambassadors, it is said, have arranged with Li in regard to the money payable to Japan which is agreed to by him; they will therefore leave per next China Merchants' S.N.C. Co. for Chefoo, and thence go to Corea. The Ambassador, "How could you lose your ship in the middle of the day?" The officers then proceeded to another foreign house, which was occupied by some Foochow ladies (not missionaries), who acted like good Samaritans, and gave up all they had to the unfortunate men; they also gave up all their spare stores to be taken back to the steamer in case of need. The next morning, the missionary, thinking no doubt his treatment would be made public, found that he had quarters to spare, and proffered them to the shipwrecked men, but they were respectfully declined. The advantages afforded to missionaries by the coast steamers is too well known; and it seems a piece of ingenuity that a missionary should be the first to refuse aid to the crew of a steamer. It was only a voyage or two previous to his mishap, that Captain Bendall gave up his cabin to a missionary lady and her two children. In fact, the kindness of the captain is universally admitted; and it is a matter of great regret to know that in his anxiety to save all the lives of those on board, he has lost the whole of his effects.—*Courier*.

## SHANGHAI TURF NOTES.

September 20th, 1882.

The grass course was open and galloping began at an early hour; the first post coming off at 5.15 a.m. This was Repeater and Orion; they went for 12 m. Repeater went in his best form, beating Orion hollow; the time was 4.15, which is very good for the early morning. A number of other gallops took place before sunrise. Amongst them there were Wild Eddy and First Comet. Wild Eddy galloped round the wrong way to the mile post, First Comet began at 5.15 a.m., but pulled up and joined Wild Eddy, then they went a mile together in 2.14, both are in good form, and apparently sound. Mr. Kerfoot's skewbald went with Wild Dash for 12 m. and beat him easily; 4.18 last mile 2.22. This skewbald is the finest griffin seen for a long time; other owners are anxious as to whether he will race here or be sent over for the Hongkong Derby.

The Shire-Line steamer *Carmarthenshire*, from London, left Singapore this afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd October.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Union Line steamer *Oxfordshire* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 29th.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

The American mail steamer *Oceanic*, with mails from San Francisco of the 1st ult., left Yokohama on the morning of the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Kashgar*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 30th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lennox* left Singapore on the 25th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd October.

The Shire-Line steamer *Carmarthenshire*, from London, left Singapore this afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd October.

## GENERAL DUCROT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Thursday night, Aug. 17th. General Ducrot, who made himself somewhat conspicuous in Paris during the siege, died suddenly yesterday at Versailles. He was born at Nevers, and was sixty-five years of age. He was a great favourite in the army: Though comparatively unknown to the public before the Franco-Prussian War, Auguste Ducrot had, at the beginning of his military career, served a long time with distinction in Africa under the Duke d'Aumale. He also served in the Italian campaign in 1859. In 1866 he was in command of the 6th Division of the Territorial Army at Strasburg. It was then, that he wrote the letters to General Freissard, since made public, in which he called attention to the superiority of the Prussian military organisation and the preparations for war which were being made throughout Germany. When war broke out in 1870, General Ducrot was appointed to the command of the 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps under the orders of Marshal MacMahon. General Ducrot took part in the celebrated battle of Reichshoffen on the 4th of August. The few battalions with which he succeeded in retreating to Châlons were placed at the head of the 1st Corps of the newly organised army under the command of Marshal MacMahon. Having conceived the project of effecting a junction with the Army of Metz, under the command of Marshal Bazaine, Ducrot marched the 1st towards the Meuse, and took part in the battle of Sedan. Designated by Marshal MacMahon, who had been seriously wounded, to assume the supreme command, he was almost immediately superseded by General de Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. When taken prisoner General Ducrot refused the advantages offered those officers who undertook not to seek to escape, and not to serve in any army fighting against the Germans. He was therefore held prisoner at Pont-à-Mousson, but succeeded in making his escape in disguise. He arrived safely in Paris, and was by General Trochu appointed to the command of the 13th and 14th Army Corps. On the 21st October he led out six thousand men to Rueil, La Jonchère, and Bienvilliers. The battle was bravely contested, but led to no result. At length, after numerous useless skirmishes, it was decided by the Generals assembled in a Council of War under General Trochu that a serious attempt should be made to break through the Prussian lines, and it was in consequence of that decision that General Ducrot on the 28th of November issued his celebrated proclamation to his troops, and which for a moment not only inspired his men with renewed courage, but raised the hopes of the inhabitants of the city. The excitement created by that energetic and patriotic proclamation, which concluded with the words, "As for myself, I swear before the whole nation never to return to Paris but dead or victorious," can only be realised by those who have been locked up in a besieged town for months, and have at last drunk in the welcome and inspiring words of a man who promised to deliver them from a hatred. The fighting at Champigny lasted three days, and General Ducrot's men behaved with great bravery. At one moment the report was circulated that the brave Ducrot, after prodigies of valour, had really broken through the Prussian lines, and that he had been victorious. The intense joy caused by this rumour, too confidently believed in, was, however, followed, when evening had waned into night, by the gloomy tidings that the French had recrossed the Marne. On the 10th January, 1871, when a sordid was made in the direction of Montreuil and Bienvilliers, General Ducrot's troops arrived on the scene of action two hours behind time. After the capitulation the General was elected member of the National Assembly on the 5th of February, 1871, but resigned his seat on the 20th of November, 1872. After having been appointed to the command of the 8th Army Corps, he retired from active service in 1878. Since then he has lived quietly at Versailles. The General in his will has expressed the desire that his funeral may take place without any military honours.—*Standard*.

The Bucketting Society's sole hope reappeared on this morning after its illness, which was cured by a little opium. He does not look as if he wanted much bucketting; he is named Prety. Frames, apparently because he looks nearly as thin as one of the Water-cart ponies. Merodac went for 3 m. in 1.37.—*Mercy*.

September 22nd.

A dull and dreary morning with a greasy training course and general atmospheric depression of spirits caused the training to be most uninteresting. The only advantage of such a morning is that one is better able to give critical attention to the condition of the numerous ponies now in training than is possible when a lot of galloping is going on. Mr. Henry's old ponies are all of them progressing very favourably, and are, according to my judgment, being handled with the hand and head of a master. I do not think his griffins "reward his care." *Pontorson* is being worked more vigorously, and seems to be improving. *Tajmalah* is both looking and going to perfection. It is my opinion that hitherto this pony has generally been under trained, and that with more preparatory fast work before the races he would prove even more formidable than he has done, especially as regards the earlier races of the meeting. *Tajmalah* has acquired the reputation of being unable, or as some say, unwilling to win his first race. I attribute this more to the system of training than to the pony himself. Our old sporting friend, Mr. Mat Dawson, is expected here on Monday, and I think he will be pleased with the condition of his old favourite. *Financier*, at last, gives some prospects of rewarding his sporting owner. This pony is looking remarkably well, and going soundly.

September 23rd.

The gods were again unpropitious this morning, and spectators were defrauded of their just rights, though some owners had the temerity to gallop on the training course, notwithstanding its dangerous condition and repeated warnings. Let us hope there are no more additions to the invalid ranks. There is no particular change from my last. Favoured then occupy the same position now, but interest in the Griffins and St. Leger is on the increase. The probable starters for the latter race (so far as one can judge before the entries) are: Montezena, Dunkeld, Black Bird, Sweet Briar, Smarty's dun, White Knight, Pillager, two each from Mr. St. Andrew's, Mr. Ten Broeck's, Joe's pet, Repeater, Castigator, one from Mr. Riels' Foxhound, Amethyst, and two or three outsiders. I think we can safely look forward to a larger field than even in Teekwong's year, and as for the old races, any pony not in cherry-ripe order will certainly meet with defeat. The reduction of Tis. 5 to the usual entrance fee in the Critérions will produce a larger entry. It's an expensive business entering an old pony all through, and where any doubts exist as to running, owners naturally avoid races too costly. This meeting, I expect to see a larger and better field in the Critérions than since it was won by *Admiral*, and like the Critérions of that year, it is just as likely to be won by a rank outsider. I am prognosticating big fields without taking into consideration casualties quite unavoidable, on that master-piece of stupidity—the present training course. But if owners and trainers do not profit by the warnings given them, they have no one to blame but themselves.—*Standard*.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

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## MAILS EXPECTED.

[THE AMERICAN MAIL.]

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## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR VICTORIA, (B.C.) AND PORTLAND (OREGON)

THE Steamship

"VOLMER"

Captain Heintzelmann, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [646]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"ALEXANDER MCNIEL,"

Sprout, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [650]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A British Ship

"LÖTHAIR,"

Boulton, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [652]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A British Ship

"TOMAS."

Sproul, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [654]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A British Ship

"TOMAS."

Sproul, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [656]

FOR L

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Noon.  
Business in the Share Market to-day has been solely confined to Banks. This stock has changed hands at 132 premium, for cash, and is firm at that figure. A few Luzons are offering at quotation. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

There has been very few share transactions of any consequence chronicled since we last wrote. Business to a slight extent has been put through in Luzons at the reduced rate of 101 per share; but at that quotation buyers are willing to come to terms. We do not profess to understand the state of the market in regard to Luzons, but should imagine that some extraordinary influences must have been at work to account for recent doings. Perhaps we may be able to fathom the mystery one of these days. Banks remain firm at 132 per cent; premium; and on time 134 for October and 136 for November are the current rates. China Sugar scrip is slightly weaker, with sellers anxious to do business at 195, and if we mistake not a still lower figure will be reached before any great number of shares change hands. There are plenty sellers of Docks at 53, and we fancy an offer at a shade under that quotation would not be refused. Other stocks remain *in statu quo*.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—132 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,160 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$255 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1030 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$321 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Dobentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$101 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$145 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Baker Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/91  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/91  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/92  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/73  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/84

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. ..... 2243  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. ..... 2241

ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 724  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 738

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$620 (Allowance, Taels 56.)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$680 (Allowance, Taels 56.)  
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$577  
NEW PATNA (second) per chest, \$571  
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest ..... \$573  
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$578  
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$550  
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$524  
PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$410

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THIS DAY'S TELEGRAM.

	HONGKONG	AMoy.	SHANGHAI	MANILA
BAROMETER,	99.98	99.79	99.82	99.93
TER. &c.,	85.0	84.0	85.0	84.0
DIRECTION OF WIND,	N	S	N	SW
FORCE,	5	6	1-2	3
DRY THERMOMETER,	84.0	85.0	86.0	84.0
WET THERMOMETER,	75.5	76.0	76.0	73.0
WEATHER,	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	c. c.
OUR'S RAIN,	4	1	1	4
QUANTITY RAINEN.,	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.48

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., E.N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, o. calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 8 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear, blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzling, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hall, L. Lightning, M. Mist, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Equally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Red threatening, V. Visibility, W. Wind Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.—Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 4, the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

September 26, GLENGLE, British steamer, 2,000, Gulland, London 17th August, and Singapore 21st September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
September 26, PEKIN, British steamer, 2,125, Symons, Shanghai 24th September, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
September 26, MEATH, British steamer, 1,337, John Johnson, Saigon 22nd Sept., Rice—Geo. K. Stevens & Co.  
September 26, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British str., 956, F. Welb, Amoy 25th September, General—Bun Hin & Co.  
September 27, FERNWOOD, British str., 1,202, G. Gilder, Amoy, and Swatow 26th September, General—G. M. S. N. Co.  
September 27, ASIA, British str., 880, Djorup, Kobe 20th September, Rice—Siemssen & Co.  
September 27, BIENLEI, British steamer, 1,000, J. Ross, Saigon 22nd Sept., Rice and Paddy—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
September 27, ORION, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,814, J. Mahorich, Trieste 1st August, and Singapore 20th September, General—Machers & Co.  
September 27, EDWARD MAY, American bark, 907, C. A. Johnson, Honolulu 19th August, Ballast—Russell & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Yungtsze, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Fertina, German steamer, for Chefoo.  
Ferrol, British steamer, for Singapore.  
P. J. Carleton, Amer. bark, for San Francisco.  
Mary L. Stone, American ship, for Manila.  
Chang H. Kian, British steamer, for Singapore.  
China, German steamer, for Swatow.  
Posang, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Romulus, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

September 26, CANAMEL, British steamer, for Singapore.  
September 27, TEUCER, British str., for Amoy.  
September 27, CATHERINA II., Russian str., for Saigon.  
September 27, B. H. STEENKEN, German brig, for Dunedin.  
September 27, POSANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
September 27, NIEDERHOF, German schooner, for Dunedin.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Glenugle, str., from London, &c.—Miss Cook, Dr. Smith, and Mr. Innocent for Shanghai.  
Per Pekin, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. H. E. Rankin, D. B. Tata, and Pestonjee, and 9 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Venice—Mr. A. Campbell.  
Per Meath, str., from Saigon—Major Tibetau, and Mr. Sandylans, and 87 Chinese.  
Per Binted, str., from Saigon—1 European deck, and 8 Chinese.  
Per Cheang Hock Kian, str., from Amoy—593 Chinese.  
Per Fernwood, str., from Amoy, &c.—600 Chinese.  
Per Orion, str., from Trieste, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and family, and 20 Chinese.  
Per Edward May, from Honolulu—Mr. and Miss Purvis, and 20 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The American bark Edward May reports left Honolulu on the 19th August. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship Metha reports left Saigon on the 22nd instant. Had strong winds from the E.N.E. with high sea.

The British steamship Beuludi reports left Saigon on the 22nd instant. Had light variable winds and cloudy weather the first part. The latter part had fresh East and N.E. winds with high sea.

The British steamship Glenugle reports left London on the 17th August, and Singapore on the 21st instant. Had cloudy and hazy weather in, and after leaving the Channel. In the Mediterranean Sea had fine weather with light N.W. winds. Had very hot and sultry weather in the Canal. Down the Red Sea had fresh N.W.N.W. breeze and clear weather. Off Gurdhaf encountered fresh S.W. monsoon with cloudy, squally weather. Carried monsoon across to Acheen Head. Experienced fine weather in the Straits of Malacca. In South Point of China Sea the weather was fine with light wind from the S.W. On Saturday and Sunday had a fresh gale from the S.W., which moderated on Monday morning, when the wind hauled to the E.N.E., bringing fine weather with light wind.

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## BANGKOK SHIPPING.

September—ARRIVALS.

2, Falcon, Siamese bark, from Singapore.  
2, Paladin, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
4, Paladin, German steamer, from Hongkong.  
4, Ban Y. Seong, British str., from Singapore.  
4, Rajanattianuhar, British str., from Swatow.  
5, Sury Wongse, Ger. str., from Singapore.  
5, Union, British 3-m. sch., from Hongkong.  
5, Dale, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
6, Fortune, Siamese bark, from Hongkong.  
6, Thamee, British steamer, from Singapore.  
6, McAlester, British steamer, from Singapore.  
6, Rac Horse, Siamese bark, from Pakhol.  
8, Hecuba, British steamer, from Singapore.

September—DEPARTURES.

5, Chow Phya, British steamer, for Singapore.  
5, Ashington, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
5, Starlight, Siamese brig, for Fuchow.  
5, Conicots, Siamese schooner, for Singapore.  
5, Paladin, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
7, Altha, British brig, for Singapore.  
7, Ban Y. Seong, British str., for Singapore.  
7, Carlos, German steamer, for Hongkong.  
7, Rajanattianuhar, British str., for Hongkong.  
7, Sury Wongse, German str., for Singapore.  
7, Dale, British steamer, for Hongkong.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date):

Rossini ..... London ..... April 22  
Marina ..... London ..... April 27  
Herschel ..... Middlesborough ..... April 28  
Force ..... Penarth ..... May 1  
Dry Thermometer ..... 84.0 ..... 85.0 ..... 86.0 ..... 84.0 ..... 79.0 ..... 75.0 ..... 82.0 ..... 80.0  
Wet Thermometer ..... 75.5 ..... 76.0 ..... 76.0 ..... 83.0 ..... 73.4 ..... 74.0 ..... 77.0 ..... 76.9  
Weather ..... b. c. ..... b. c. ..... b. c. ..... b. c. ..... c. c. ..... c. c. ..... c. c. ..... c. c.  
Hour's Rain ..... — ..... 4 ..... 1 ..... 1 ..... — ..... — ..... 11 ..... 4  
Quantity fallen ..... — ..... 0.66 ..... 0.66 ..... 0.66 ..... — ..... — ..... 1.56 ..... 0.48

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

September 22, ALRAY, British steamer, 366, Godard, Taiwanfo 18th September, Amoy 19th, and Swatow 21st, General—D. La. pruk & Co.  
September 26, ANDARY, French steamer, 3,170, Minier, Marcellis 20th August, Naples 22nd, For Said 26th, Suez 30th, Aden 4th Sept., Colombo 12th, Singapore 19th, and Saigon 21st, Mails and General—Messages Maritimes.  
September 26, ANJER HEAD, British steamer, 1,200, Alfred-Roper, San Francisco 3rd August, Honolulu 17th, General—D. Laprak & Co.  
September 26, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British str., 956, G. W. Pearce, San Francisco 1st August, and Honolulu 17th, General—D. Laprak & Co.  
September 27, FERNWOOD, British str., 1,202, G. Gilder, Amoy and Swatow 26th September, General—G. M. S. N. Co.  
September 27, ASIA, British str., 880, Djorup, Kobe 20th September, Rice—Siemssen & Co.  
September 27, BIENLEI, British steamer, 1,000, J. Ross, Saigon 22nd Sept., Rice and Paddy—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
September 27, ORION, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,814, J. Mahorich, Trieste 1st August, and Singapore 20th September, General—Machers & Co.  
September 27, EDWARD MAY, American bark, 907, C. A. Johnson, Honolulu 19th August, Ballast—Russell & Co.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

## (Continued).

July 17, P. J. CARLETON, American bark, 986, J. A. Ansbury, Cardiff and February, Coal—Order.  
August 9, PRIMA DONNA, American ship, 1,450, Hatch, Manila 19th June, Sugar and Hemp—Captain.  
August 21, PROSPERITY, Siamese bark, 476, D. Michaelson, Bangkok 11th August, General—Chinese.  
September 1, ROCKHURST, British ship, 1,406, Balfoor, Cardiff 27th April, Coal—Russell & Co.  
September 11, RODERICK HAY, British bark, 200, P. H. Nicolson, Pelley Island via Yapp 31st August, Copra—Turner & Co.  
August 26, RUTHIN, British ship, 1,187, R. B. Monkman, Penarai 9th May, Coal—Borneo Co., Limited.  
September 11, STEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, John H. Drew, Hiogo 24th July, General—Russell & Co.  
August 29, TITAN, British bark, 402, James Forbes, Freemantle 24th June, Sandalwood—Siemssen & Co.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

## IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Erington, Corea.  
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain W. L. H. Browne, Japan Sea.  
Ciclopator, corvette, 14 guns, Captain C. J. Vidal, Corea.  
Curacao, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Japan Sea.  
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Japan Sea.  
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Japan Sea.  
Eske, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Flying Fish, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hosky, Corea.  
Ruthin, British ship, 1,187, R. B. Monkman, Penarai 9th May, Coal—Borneo Co., Limited.  
Sea Witch, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander John H. Drew, Hiogo 24th July, General—Russell & Co.  
Talbot, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Chefoo.  
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Singapore.  
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander M. Bridger, Chinkiang.  
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Corea.  
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.  
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commander Pollard, Nagasaki.  
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Corea.  
WHAMPOA.AMOY.In Port on 19th September, 1882.September 26, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Davies, Shanghai 23rd September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
September 27, FU-WEY, Chinese steamer, 920, Barfoot, Shanghai 21st September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
September 28, PENING, British steamer, 954, Drewes, Shanghai 23rd September, General—Siemssen & Co.  
September 29, TITUS, German steamer, 555, C. Rice, Haiphong 17th Sept., Rice—Wieland & Co.  
September 24, KILLARNY, British str., 1,060, H. O'Neill, Saigon 20th September, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
September 24, MALABAR, British steamer, 1,062, J. Dixon, San Francisco 15th August, Merchandise—Siemssen & Co.  
September 25, MADRAS, British str., 1,063, Bradley, Antwerp 4th June, and Manila 24th August, General—Thos. Howard & Co.  
September 25, MENZALEN, French steamer, 1,200, Homery, Yokohama 1